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C. W. Chapman, 1500 14th st.
Dixon's Barber Shop, 1745 L. n. w.
R. F. Pummer cor. 2nd and H sts.
Bellar's rug Store, 16th & M sts. n. w.
W Bishop Johnson Jr., 12th & R sts. n. w.
W. S. Smith, 7th and Pomeroy, n. w.
Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE.

Several lodges in good and regular standing of colored masons in the State of Michigan, met in Masonic Convention in Ypsilanti, Michigan, on Monday, the 25th of October, 1901, and organized a regular and legitimate Masonic Grand Lodge for the State of Michigan. The following officers were elected for the ensuing masonic year:

John A. Bell, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Grand Master, S. D. Scriver, of Detroit, Michigan, Deputy Grand Master, F. S. Rodman, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Senior Grand Warden, Samuel Bayliss, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Junior Grand Warden, John A. Freeman, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Grand Treasurer, Edward J. Lewis, Ann Arbor, Mich., Grand Secretary, Rev. Louis Prithford, Ypsilanti, Mich., Grand Chaplain, Joseph Preston, Ypsilanti, Grand Lecturer, C. H. Allen, Detroit, Mich., Senior Grand Deacon, Elijah Guy, Grand Rapids, Mich., Junior Grand Deacon, Jefferson Lyon, Ypsilanti, Mich., Grand Marshall, Theophilus Crosby, Ypsilanti, Mich., Senior Grand Steward, George Kersey, Ypsilanti, Mich., Junior Grand Steward, William Ramsey, Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Tyler.

The next session of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge will be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 2nd, 1902. This Grand Lodge is of the most intelligent and brainy colored masons, and a number of the most prominent colored men that there are in the State of Michigan. It starts out under the most favorable circumstances, and has already secured recognition among several of the Grand Lodges in the United States and will at a day not far distant secure recognition from all the white formed lodges, throughout Europe and other foreign countries.

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MEN YOU HAVE HEARD ABOUT.

Gov. Yates may use his appointing power to name the three new circuit judges.

Alfonso XIII. is not a black Spaniard. He is fair and has blue eyes and curly hair.

Prof. Hincley G. Mitchell, of the Boston university school of technology, has gone to Palestine, where he will spend a year as director of the American school for oriental study and research.

B. F. Meek, who invented the reel universally used on fishing rods nowadays, died a few days ago at Frankfort, Ky., aged 60. It is said by those who knew him well that he never fished a day in his life.

It was William Pitt who originated the income tax in Great Britain in 1798 as a war tax. The Napoleonic wars were fought with it. From that time to this it has been the resort of all ministries to meet war expenditures.

M. Hanotaux, late French minister for foreign affairs, has informed the electoral committee of Vervins that he will not offer himself for reelection, having decided to retire definitely from politics and devote himself to literature.

James Lawrence, Jr., of Grafton, Mass., is regarded as the most popular man at Harvard this year. "Big Jim," as he is known, is a splendid football player, rowed No. 7 in the varsity race, is up in all sorts of athletics, a tremendous social favorite, and, though coming from one of the wealthiest families of New England, is thoroughly democratic.

The Growth of Germany.
Since the treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed, in 1871, Germany has not extended her territory by a single acre on the continent of Europe; but she has increased her population by 16,000,000.

Lion Versus Buffalo.

When Purvis and Clark were exploring in Africa, north of the Zambesi, they saw a large lion stalking a buffalo bull and a calf. In his native wilds the lion is no particular hero, while the African buffalo is one of the most dangerous of the wild things. So Purvis and Clark watched. Suddenly the bull charged, but the lion sprang to one side for an instant, then leaped for the calf. Before the beast could strike, however, the buffalo bull had turned again and charged. The lion, on the defensive, struck at his assailant, but the blow had no effect on the enraged creature. One of the long, cruel horns caught the lion in the side and the creature, weighing more than 400 pounds, was thrown ten feet into the air.—Chicago Tribune.

AN ELEPHANT JOKER.

Made Things Lively for a Minute on the Buffalo Midway.

Coolly Removed a Lady's Belt Pin and Then Jabbed the Thing Into Her Back—Victim Cried, Crowd Laughed.

She was just back from the Pan-American. She wasn't paying excess on any weight of serious information brought home with her, but she knew the Midway like a book or rather a comic paper. Every page of her experience was a laugh at the bottom and she turned the leaves for every friend she met. Her particular favorite was as follows, says the New York Sun:

"One evening we were loitering past the animal show, when I noticed a queer sort of a chair in front of the place. It was a heavy, square wooden chair, with arms and a high back. It would not have been remarkable except for its width, which seemed excessive, and the fact that it was so very low. The seat was less than a foot from the ground.

"We stood there speculating as to its use when another group of loiterers stopped near us. They were paying no attention to the chair, but were discussing just what particular fake they would experiment with next. Unconsciously they had stopped near the peculiar armchair which had attracted my attention. They stood with their backs to it, one woman being only a few feet away.

"Just as we were about to give up our attempt to solve the chair problem we saw a baby elephant come out of the menagerie building, swing along with the peculiar gait of its kind, and sit down in the very seat we were staring at. The Barker came out too and began to get ready to shout for a crowd.

"Just then the elephant, which was flapping its ears and swinging its trunk from side to side, seemed to decide on investigating the group standing in front of him. The woman had her belt pinned down in the back



THE TRUNK WAS GONE.

with a large-headed pin that gleamed temptingly in young Mr. Elephant's eyes. He stretched out his trunk and began fumbling with the pin.

"The woman felt something and put her hand around to see that her belt was in place. Before her hand got there the trunk was gone. She satisfied herself that her moorings were secure and then brought her hand back to the front again. Presto, up went the trunk for a second attempt. The woman was so occupied in the discussion that she was probably only half conscious of being touched, for she did not turn around even then. She merely put her hand back on another reassuring expedition, which again missed the exploring trunk.

"Once again the elephant found the field clear. This time he was surer of his ground. He deftly took the head of the pin, drew it out and then swiftly jabbed it—there is no other word for it—into the woman's back. Scream? Of course she did. She jumped about three feet, too, and as she came down she whirled around to see what had struck her. When she saw that elephant she jumped another three feet. If somebody hadn't caught her I think she'd be jumping yet. I have seen the Midway very lively at times, but I don't think I ever observed greater excitement than prevailed for the next few minutes. I must confess that we added to the occasion by going into fits of heartless mirth. The elephant? Oh, he was a model of a joker. He never cracked a smile."

Meanest Man in Kansas.

Not long ago the wife of a western Kansas politician asked him to lay aside politics long enough one day to dig the potatoes in the garden. He agreed to do it. After digging for a few minutes he went into the house and said he had found a coin. He washed it off and it proved to be a silver quarter. He put it in his jeans and went back to work. Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off of it. It was a silver half dollar. He put it in his jeans. "I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife; "I guess I'll take a short nap." When he awoke he found that his wife had dug all the rest of the potatoes. But she found no coins. It then dawned upon her that she had been "worked."

Women Run Canal Bots.

In southern and midland England 30,000 women spend their lives in driving and steering the canal boats.

Gossip with Their Fingers.

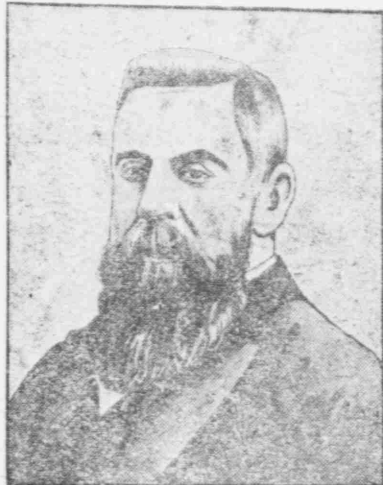
One of the jolliest clubs in Paris, it is stated, is one formed exclusively of deaf and dumb persons.

ENGLAND'S FIRST EARL.

He Is Duke of Norfolk and Considered the Titular Chief of British Catholics.

The Candid Friend, a London paper, announces that the duke of Norfolk is going to marry Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, who recently became a Catholic. Lady Alice Mary Fitzwilliam is a daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam. She was born in 1849. The duke of Norfolk was born in 1847. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Abney-Hastings, who died in 1887. He has one son living, the earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was born in 1879.

The duke of Norfolk is the premier earl of England, his title dating back

DUKE OF NORFOLK.
(Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of the British Kingdom.)

to the ninth century, and is of a family whose position as nobles is older than any now existing in Europe. He is earl marshal and chief butler of England, and as such has had the deciding of important questions in connection with the coming coronation of King Edward, such as the making up of a list of those entitled to witness the ceremony. As earl marshal he led the procession at Queen Victoria's funeral.

The last ten months the duke has been the center of an extremely bitter religious controversy. This began when, visiting the pope in Rome at the head of a party of English pilgrims, he offended the friends of the Italian royal family by expressing in an address to his holiness the hope that the new century would see the restoration of the pope to temporal power. The secular press in Italy denounced the duke, who is considered the titular chief of English Catholics, as "an impertinent intermeddler, a dangerous agitator, and an enemy of free and independent Italy." There was a storm in Protestant England also over the matter, and some English papers declared the duke had insulted the king of Italy. The duke's position as secular head of English Catholics dates back to his youth, when Cardinal Newman addressed to him the famous "letter" in reply to Gladstone's anti-Vatican pamphlet. He has been called "the pope's favorite son."

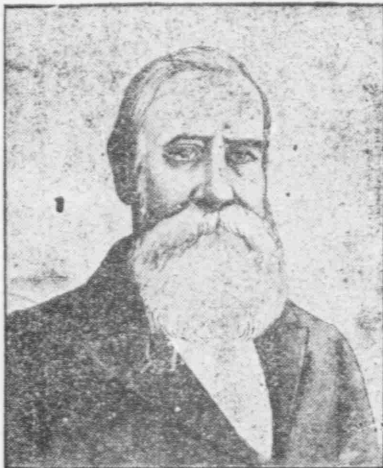
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Chosen President of the Church of Latter Day Saints by the Council of Apostles.

At a regular meeting of the apostles, held in the temple at Salt Lake City, Utah, Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in succession to the late Lorenzo Snow.

President Smith was also named as trustee-in-trust for the church. He likewise was named as president of the Salt Lake temple.

Joseph Fielding Smith was born at Far West, Mo., on November 13, 1838,

JOSEPH F. SMITH.
(Newly-Elected President of the Church of Latter Day Saints.)

and is a nephew of the prophet. His father, Hyrum Smith, was imprisoned at the time of his birth and his mother was driven from her home. When the Latter Day Saints were expelled from Nauvoo he drove an ox team to winter quarters, which he reached in 1846. He crossed the plains to Salt Lake in 1848. In April, 1854, he went on a mission to the Sandwich islands.

On his return to Salt Lake City he was engaged with his friends in the Echo canyon defense against the army sent to Utah. He was sergeant at arms of the Utah legislature in 1858-'59. He was ordained one of the seventies on March 20, 1858, and was ordained high priest and made a member of the high council in October of that year. He made three pilgrimages to Europe and one more to the Sandwich islands.

In October, 1859, he was chosen by President John Taylor as his second counselor. In the session of 1882 he presided over the council of the Utah legislature.

When Wilford Woodruff succeeded to the presidency of the church, Joseph F. Smith was retained as second counselor in the first presidency, as he was when President Lorenzo Snow became the head of the church.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Frightful Conditions in the Famine Districts of Russia.

Peasants Have Neither Fodder for Their Cows and Horses Nor Bread for Their Children—Death Is a Blessing.

Forty million people in Russia are facing a famine the horrors of which can scarcely be conceived by those who are not familiar with the life of the common people of the czar's empire. The golodovska—the little hunger—of many provinces has become merged in a gold—a great hunger—embracing a region of 500,000 square miles. In all that part of Russia from the Volga to and beyond the Urals and in the north and west death from starvation has come upon the farm and village people.

In the present case even the potatoes have been burned up by the terrible heat which prevailed during six weeks or more of this summer. The chief crops of the nation are wheat and rye. This year the heat and drought prevented the maturing of the grain and caused it to wither and be destroyed or to be small in size, nutrition and yield. As a result, Russia is facing the most terrible winter in its history and the government is preparing to take steps toward feeding the people. How insufficient these steps will be can only be judged by history of past famines.

Last year the farmers had a little store of seed corn, but this year they have absolutely nothing. The reports frequently conclude with the words: "The famine committees must use every effort to obtain the necessary corn and flour, as well as fodder for the domestic animals."

What these few lines imply can be gathered from a book by Dr. C. Lehman and "Parvus," published at Stuttgart by Dietz. The former is a Munich physician. "Parvus" is a Russian who has been studying political economy at Swiss universities.

The two friends visited Russia in May, 1899, with the object of seeing

FAMINE DISTRICT SCENE.
(Thatch from This House Has Been Used to Feed Cattle.)

for themselves the condition of the inhabitants of the districts where famine may be said to be chronic; especially the governments of Kasan, Simbirsk and Samar. They received the utmost assistance from the "popes," as the Russian clergy are called.

What they found may be gathered from their description of a once well-to-do village, which serves as a type of all:

On approaching the village we saw a few horses worn to skeletons, one or two oxen whose bones, where they pierced the taut skin, were covered with festering sores. They had lain too long on the stable floor, not having strength to get up. The village itself seems wrapped in the arms of death. No barking of dogs announces us—the dogs are all dead. No pigs in the street. No sign or sound of children—the cruel winter and hunger have laid them in an early sleep of death. Nothing to betray the presence of human beings. . . . We enter one of the cottages. It is low, of no particular shape; the thatch is wanting in several places, the woodwork which supported it being gradually used up for firewood.

Were we not accustomed to the spectacle we should doubt whether it could serve as a dwelling for human beings, utterly unprotected as it is against rain and cold. Reclining on one shelf in the one room are the father and his son, on the other shelf lie the man's wife and an elderly woman huddled close together. Which of the two women is the wife and which her mother we cannot distinguish from their aged, wrinkled, emaciated faces distorted with scurvy. The peasant says: "We lie here and die; no one comes near us." "Don't they come with bread for you from the Red Cross bakery?" I ask. "For three days past there has been no bread," is the reply.

"Why not?"
"Because they have no flour. The police captain has the key of the flour stores, and he is away."

"How is it with regard to seed corn?"

"Seed corn is distributed, but we have received none."

"Why not?"

"The elder of our village says there is seed corn for us, but he does not know where it is, and he has sought for it everywhere."

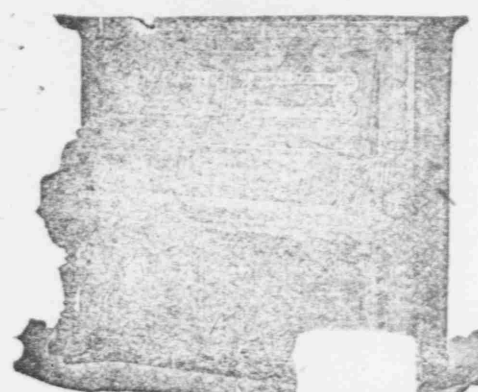
Such is the story repeated at every farmhouse in every village. The Red Cross society is helpless in the face of such vast distress. It is equipped to provide bread for, say, 40 people, and finds 400 looking to it to keep them alive. The government corn that is to be distributed rarely finds its way to the most deserving cases.

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